

# TO POCKET TREATY IF LODGE RESERVATIONS ARE INCLUDED IN TEXT

**Pres. Wilson Considers the Reservations a Nullification of the Treaty and Utterly Impossible, Even if the 15th Reservation Is Stricken Out.**

**SENATOR HITCHCOCK REPORTS ON VISIT**

**Administration Leader in Senate Announced That He Will Offer Resolution for Ratification Without Reservations and Seek a Compromise.**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—President Wilson will pocket the peace treaty if it contains the Lodge reservations, he told Senator Hitchcock at a conference to-day at the White House.

"The president had read and considered the Lodge reservations," Senator Hitchcock said, "and he considers them a nullification of the treaty and utterly impossible."

The program outlined by Senator Hitchcock after he had seen President Wilson last week, will be carried through in the Senate, Mr. Hitchcock said. This contemplated defeat of the ratification resolution with the Lodge reservations attached, and the offering of a resolution for ratification without reservations. With the defeat of this resolution a deadlock would follow and a compromise would be sought.

Senator Hitchcock was with the president for an hour.

"I find the president is very much improved since I saw him last," the senator said on leaving the White House. "He looks better, talks better and is much more aggressive. I find that he has read and considered the Lodge reservations and that he considers them a nullification of the treaty and utterly impossible."

"Did the president tell you what his course would be in the event the Lodge reservations are accepted by the Senate?" he was asked.

"The president will pocket the treaty," he was replied.

"Even if reservation 15 is stricken out?"

"Yes."

"That would make no difference in the president's decision," he added.

Senator Hitchcock did not interpret the president's stand to mean that the treaty was dead, declaring he still believed a compromise reservation could be worked out.

The preamble of the committee resolution, requiring that the Senate reservations must be accepted by three of the other great powers, was said by the Democratic leader to be "entirely objectionable to the president, who regarded, he declared, as 'killing the treaty absolutely.'"

He indicated also that the article 10 reservation was entirely unacceptable to Mr. Wilson, but said the executive might be willing to accept some of the other proposals on the committee program.

## FRANCE WILL REFUSE THE RESERVATIONS

Action of U. S. Senate Is Being Followed with a Great Deal of Interest.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The news of the adoption by the United States Senate of ten reservations to the German peace treaty was received with great interest in peace conference circles. The point apparently being most discussed by the delegates in general is as to whether the Senate will ultimately insist upon the reservations being formally approved by the other governments as now specified in the preamble. In French circles the indications are that the French government is not prepared to give its formal approval.

There likewise is much speculation as to how far the American reservations might possibly affect the reservations some of the minor powers, such as China, Rumania and Jugoslavia, desire to make.

China has never signed the German peace treaty. The Chinese delegates offered to sign it subject to a reservation on the question of Shantung, but were not permitted to do so. Rumania and Jugoslavia did not sign the Austrian peace treaty, taking exception to the clause regarding the protection of racial minorities.

## BUYS CUBAN SUGAR MILL.

American Sugar Refining Co. Pays Ten Millions for Plantation.

New York, Nov. 17.—The American Sugar Refining company to-day announced the purchase of the Cuncagua sugar mill and plantation in Cuba. The property consists of 110,000 acres of land and a factory capable of producing 600,000 bags of sugar a year. The land is virtually virgin soil, being cleared of timber and opened only three years ago. The purchase price is said to have exceeded \$10,000,000.

## AT WILSON'S REQUEST.

**Carter Glass Will Accept Appointment as U. S. Senator.**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—At the request of President Wilson, Secretary Glass will accept the appointment as senator from Virginia, Mr. Glass announced to-day at the White House.

After receiving the appointment from Governor Davis of Virginia, Mr. Glass asked the president what his wishes were, and Mr. Wilson replied he would like Mr. Glass to accept.

Secretary Glass has consulted with members of the Senate, who told him that there was no particular need for him to take the oath as senator for a week or more. Meanwhile he will continue to serve as head of the treasury department.

At the White House it was said no successor to Mr. Glass had been decided upon and that the president's mind was open. The name of Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue, was added to-day to the list of those being discussed for the place.

## AMERICAN COAL SITUATION RECORDED

**The Demands Incident to the War Called for Investigation, Which, in Turn, Revealed Important Facts.**

The inventory of the nation's resources that the war made necessary brought to light many new facts about coal mining which will be of lasting value to the industry and to the public. As long as the war lasted these incidental lessons were lost sight of under the pressure of meeting the emergency created by the shortage of fuel.

With the return of peace the experience gained during the war is being gathered together in a series of reports on the industry, the first of which, "Coal in 1917," by C. E. Lester, has just been published by the United States geological survey, department of the interior.

The period from 1914 through 1917 and 1918 and into 1919 may be regarded as a distinct epoch in the coal industry, of which the year 1917 represented only one section, but a section which, if not the most remarkable for its achievements, was at once the most chaotic and the most momentous in the history of the industry.

It is not difficult to marshal the events and factors that mark 1917 as unusual: An extraordinary demand, increasing after April, when this country entered the war, was at once the most chaotic and the most momentous in the history of the industry.

In response to the unprecedented demand the bituminous mines produced 551,790,563 net tons, or nearly 10 per cent more than the output of the year before. The anthracite output was 99,611,811 net tons, an increase over 1916 of 12.7 per cent. The total output of both hard and soft coal was thus over 650,000,000 tons.

This record output was accomplished by a labor force of 603,143 men in the bituminous and 164,174 in the anthracite mines. In spite of the draft the number of workers in the bituminous industry was greater in 1917 than in 1916.

Material progress was made during the year in the introduction of the eight-hour day. Whereas in 1916 about 41 per cent of the bituminous workers were employed in mines where the standard working day was longer than eight hours, in 1917 the number in such mines had fallen to 21 per cent. The change was largely the result of reduction in working hours in Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania (bituminous), Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, particularly in the larger non-union fields.

In response to numerous inquiries statistics were collected regarding the thickness of vein which it is profitable to mine. Many people will be surprised to learn that in 1917 more than 20,000,000 tons of soft coal was mined from beds less than three feet thick. The percentages drawn from each thickness of seam are shown in the following table:

Under 2 feet	0.6
2 to 3 feet	3.2
3 to 4 feet	13.3
4 to 5 feet	17.6
5 to 6 feet	19.9
6 to 7 feet	13.8
7 to 8 feet	9.3
8 to 9 feet	5.6
9 to 10 feet	2.0
10 to 12 feet	0.5
12 to 14 feet	0.3
14 to 16 feet	0.2
16 to 18 feet	0.1
18 to 20 feet	0.1
20 feet or more	0.1
Thickness not reported	8.5
	100.0

Two other new investigations published in the report will be of special interest to coal men—the use of mechanical devices for loading box cars and the production of coal suitable for manufacturing by-product coke. Copies of the report may be had free of charge upon application to the director, United States geological survey, Washington, D. C.

## BRITISH CLAIM A VIOLATION

**By United States of Agreement Regarding German Ships**

**SUPREME COUNCIL HEARS COMPLAINT**

**Great Britain Says She Has Many Men Awaiting Transportation**

Paris, Nov. 17.—The status of the Imperial and other German ships aggregating 17,000 tons, now in possession of the United States, was discussed by the supreme council to-day. Great Britain has claimed that the action of the United States shipping board in retaining the vessels was a distinct violation of the agreement in the supreme council that these steamers should be turned over to the British as they had finished transporting American troops.

The British representatives to-day explained that England was crowded with men from the colonies eager to return to their homes in various parts of the world but were delayed because the United States is retaining possession of the German ships in New York harbor.

The council took no action on the subject to-day.

The council decided that the oil tank steamers Germany is now surrendering should be taken to the Firth of Forth and entrusted to the guardianship of Great Britain.

## RAILROAD UNIONS CONSIDER OFFER

**And Hope to Be Ready to Make Answer Within a Week.**

Cleveland, Nov. 17.—Heads of the four railroad brotherhoods met here to-day to consider Director General Hines' offer of overpayment on slow freight service. They hope to be able to give an answer within a week.

Those attending the conference included W. G. Lee of the trainmen, Timothy Shea of the firemen and engineers, Warren S. Stone of the engineers, and L. E. Sheppard of the conductors.

Director General Hines has offered overtime payment in an unusual way and the offer requires consideration for that reason, W. G. Lee of the trainmen said. Railroaders receive a day's pay for each hundred miles they make while they complete their runs in that time, while those completing their runs in less time receive full eight hours' pay.

Where more than eight hours is consumed, railroaders have only been paid at the regular rate for eight hours, and Mr. Hines' view is that this should be adjusted in fairness to slow freight men, Mr. Lee declared.

## HUNTER FATALLY HURT BY ACCIDENTAL SHOT

**John Whitchee of Orford, N. H., Was Hunting in Fairlee—His Death Occurred Sunday.**

Fairlee, Nov. 17.—John Whitchee, 21 years old, of Orford, N. H., died here yesterday from wounds sustained Saturday when his gun was accidentally discharged while hunting.

## JAMAICA GINGER AND GAS

**Caused Death of Two Men in Providence Lodging House.**

Providence, R. I., Nov. 17.—Two men who had apparently been drinking Jamaica ginger were found dead to-day in a North Main street lodging house with gas leaking from a heater. They were identified as Joseph Hickey, 55, weaver, and James Garvin, 60, a mill worker. Hickey is said to have a brother in Worcester, a sister in Pawtucket, a brother in Auburn, Mass., and a wife at Suncook, N. H.

## NEGRO CENSUS TAKERS.

**Will Be Employed Where Their Race Predominates.**

New York, Nov. 17.—Negroes will be engaged as federal census takers in sections where they form the largest element of the population for the first time in history, Arthur G. Dore, United States supervisor of census, announced to-day. Preference will be given to negroes who were in the military service.

Mr. Dore said the representative negroes had informed him that there had never been an accurate counting of the negroes of this country. This is due, he explained, to the fact that white enumerators classified as "white" those negro men and women of light color.

## His Regular Fee.

Young man—I should like to ask you advice, sir, as to whether you think your daughter would make me a suitable wife.

Lawyer—No; I don't think she would.

Ten dollars, please.—Boston Transcript.

## OIL LAND LOST TO RAILROAD

**U. S. Government Wins Decision in the Fight to Cancel Patents**

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC WAS DEFENDANT**

**U. S. Supreme Court Reversed Federal Court Decrees**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

In disposing of the case, the supreme court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within naval oil reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government, by an opinion in the supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific railroad.

## MILK CONSUMERS GO ON "STRIKE"

**Hang Out Placards to Milkmen That They Will Not Buy Milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.**

New York, Nov. 17.—Milk drivers, whose recent threat of a strike won them an increase of pay and sent milk prices up, found a "consumers' strike" in progress in many parts of New York this morning when they made their deliveries.

Hanging on doors of many homes and apartments were signs reading "Milk strike—no milk wanted here until Thursday."

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered. The strike call, however, does not affect persons incurring the enmity of the "union."

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective, the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business, thus decreasing the milk supply. Health Commissioner Copeland also protested against abstention from the use of milk, predicting such a course would impair the health of the community.

The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observe the recommendations